amendments. The Clerk read as follows: The Clerk read as follows:

Add to original bill the following sections:

Sac.—. A-d be it further end test. That whenever any citizen of the Unite! States, either native born or adopted, by a declaration in writing, made and executed in a district court of the United States within the State where he shall have held bis last legal residence, done in open court, to be by said court entered of record in and court, declare that he resinguishes he character of a citizen of the United States, and shall thereupon depart out of the United States, and shall thereupon depart out of the United States, and shall thereupon depart out of the United States, and shall thereupon depart out of the United States, and shall therein the considered as having exercised his right of expatriation under this act, and shall thereafter be considered as no citizen of the United States, and se absolved from all silegiance thereto, and as having voluntarily reall allegiance thereto, and as having voluntarily re-inquished all right and benefit of protection there-

Mr. VAN TRUMP. Mr. Speaker, the

will not only be appropriate but essential, First. That inasmuch as the act of expatriation depends almost entirely upon a question of intention on the part of the citizen, it is a matter of the highest importance, both to Government and citizen, that some authoritative means should be adopted by law whereby such fact of intention shall not be left to be solved by doubtful acts or more doubtful construction. It such system is adopted then the citizen knows that such intention is manifested and made susceptible of proof by certain record facts, which relieves him from all apprehension of any infraction of the laws of the country he has just left, by acting in accordance with his new obligations to the country of his adoption; and the Government from

which he has thus expatriated himself will be relieved from the same doubt and uncertainty as to its obligation to throw over him the ægis of its power to defend and protect him in a foreign or extra-territorial

tone than in the one first reported, is a demand of the other Governments of the civilized world that they shall recognize the great principle of the right of expatriation in the Circuit Court of the United States of their own citizens or subjects when emigrating to this country with an intention of permanent domicile. That is what this bill means, if, in its present shape, it means anything beyond a mere, but forcible, declaration of opinion. In the way of governmental policy and official action hereafter I desire that it shall mean something more than such mere abstract declaration. Whatever we require other Governments to do we should be willing to do commencement of the United States for Connecticut, Chief Justice Ellsworth presiding. The facts were briefly these: Williams was indicted for accepting a commission under the French Republic, and under the authority thereof committing acts of hostility against Great Pritain. On the trial he alleged, and offered to prove, that he had expatriated himself from the United States for Connectiont, Chief Justice Ellsworth presiding. The facts were briefly these: Williams was indicted for accepting a commission under the authority thereof committing acts of hostility against Great and offered to prove, that he had expatriated himself from the United States for Connectiont, Chief Justice Ellsworth presiding. The facts were briefly these:

Output Description of the United States for Connectiont, Chief Justice Ellsworth presiding. The facts were briefly these:

Williams was indicted for accepting a commission under the authority thereof committing acts of hostility against Great and offered to prove, that he had expatriated himself from the United States for Connectiont, Chief Justice Ellsworth presiding. The facts were briefly these: this position new, when we seek to repution as to the right of expatriation in this diate our past action upon the very subject country without a law of Congress, and under consideration. Sir, since the downfail of the feudal system in Europe—a system of the feudal system of the feudal system in Europe—a system of the feudal s tem which branded governmental owner-ship upon man as we brand cattle or mules was the law of the United States on the shis fundamental and inalienable right of the individual citizen, save that narrow-minded and selfish dynasty which is seizing and imprisoning, without crime against her laws free-born American citizens, with the fixed and neferious nurpose, as I believe.

Sir, she has not yet forgotten that one great national and universal act of expatriation which spoke this great fabric of constitutional government into being through the process of revolution. She has not yet forgotten nor has she yet recovered from a feeling of deep national chagrin and humiliation at her signal discomfiture in the war of 1812 upon this very question which we are now considering. That is the secret of all her movements. It was this feeling and this design which prompted all her secret and semi-official movements and machinations in our own recent great and most unhappy rebellion. She has been the heartless and insidious plotter of our destruction for more than a quarter of a century. She is even now holding out against the common opinion of mankind in her opposition to this doctrine of expatriation more to annoy and embarrass us than with any honest design to maintain her own rights even as she assumes to understand them. In all this we owe her nothing upon this question, unless it is to assert and maintain our position at all hazards. She is eventury ago,

alike voted for and against it. The resolution was opposed upon various grounds; some thought it ill-timed and inexpedient others feared it would interfere with pending or contemplated negotiations in rela-

tion to the war; some thought that in its tion to the war; some thought that in its nature it was too abstract, others that it might be in violation of the municipal laws of foreign nations; and some members opposed it for the reason that it would hold out encouragement to desertion in the army. The consequence was that the resolution was laid upon the table by a decided majority. Again in 1818 sayeral wars after the termination of 1818, several years after the termination of the war, the same gentleman introduced a bill into this House having the same object in view. The bill was very earnestly and ably debated for several days, but was finally defeated by a vote of 70 to 58. So much Mr. Speaker, for the legislative

Virginia, passed in 1792, substantially the same as those of my proposed amendment. Judge Paterson recognized the necessity of an act of Congress upon the subject. In delivering the opinion of the court he used the following language:

"A statute of the United States relative to expatriation is much wanted, especially as the common law of England is, by the Constitutions of some of the States, recognized and adopted. Besides, ascertaining by positive law the manner in which exparris ion may be effected would obviate doubts under the subject notorious and easy of apprehension, and present the rule of civil conduct in a very interesting point."

sed legislation, as embodied in citizen of the United States can divest him-

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more the question is agitated among the people. It is a question, sir, which eminently belongs to the people. They will not only require that we shall legislate upon the subject, but they will demand at our hands full and ample legislation, both declaratory and remedial. They will give us to understand, in a way not to be misunderstood or disregarded, that there shall be no more evasion or ambiguity in the legbe no more evasion or ambiguity in the leg-islative action of the Government, such as has marked the history of the past, either in relation to the right it-self or its remedy. The President of the United States, in his late annual message, has recommended the subject to our serious consideration, and the voice of the people

in the numerous petitions sent up to us has strongly seconded this timely movement on the part of the Executive.

Mr. Speaker, I need not argue at any length, if at all, the question of the inherent and indeeasible right of expatriation as belonging to every free-born citizen. That proposition has already been exhausted by the able speeches of gentlemen who have pre-ceded me. I will say, however, in passing long, that it is one of those great and anoge, that it is one of those great and self-evident truths whose simple statement amounts to a demonstration. It is a right which lies much deeper and broader than any privilege or duty flowing from the qualified rights which create and give force and effect to the mutual obligation existing between the citizen and the Govrnment under which he has consented, for the time being, to live. There are certain ualified and imperfect rights which every man suffender when he consents to be-come a portion of the legal civil organiza-tion; and which implies, and absolutely reates, on the part of such civil govern nent, an obligation to protect him in his life, liberty, and property. Voluntary ex-patriation is nothing more than an exertion of this right to personal liberty thus guarantied by the Government to the individual. The right of personal liberty and of unconstrained locomotion is the primary abject of all civil government. But this right of expatriation is still more abstract and original; for it is the

law. The greatest writers on public and natural law, reared and educated even uncer the shadow of a throne, such authors as Vattel, Burlamaqui, Wickeufort, and Byakerschoeck, all put it upon the ground of actural right. atural right. But notwithstandir g, Mr. Speaker, I shall assume that the right of emigration and its concomitant privilege of expatriation is not only a right so well founded in the uni-versal law of nature, but is so generally acknowledged among the civilized nations of the earth, as to need neither argument nor the earth, as to held heither argument nor testimony to establish it, I cannot refrain from quoting a most striking passage from the almost forgotten essay of Noah Web-ster, republished during the war of 1812, but written in 1789, in which he demolishes the absurd idea of a great English judge that allegiance to the sovereign was not only a perpetual obligation, but was founded on natural law. This, sir, is one of the monstrous absurdities to which the advocates of the "divine right of kings" are driven in their defense of the doctrine that "once a subject always a subject." The right of expatriation and the duty of allegiance cannot both be founded in the law of nature. There can exist no antagonism in the laws of God The essence of His moral law is the spirit of harmony. He gives no right but what is consistent with duty, and im-poses no obligation which shall destroy a right thus given. Upon this question of the duty of allegiance being derived from the law of nature the great American lexi-c grapher is an overmatch for the great English jurisconsult. He thus triumphant-iy exposes the failacy of the English law-writer's researcher.

creature not of municipal but of natural

writer's reasoning:

"Blackstone says 'that natural allegiance is a debt of gratitude,' because the subject is under the king's protection while an infant. He might just as well say protection while an infant. He might just as well say protection is a debt of gratitude due from the prince, because the subject is born in his dominions. On this principle of gratifudes child is obliged to obey and serve his parent after he has left his family and white he lives. This debt, according to the same author, cannot be canceled but by concurrence of the Lighisture. How, in the mame of reason, can an act of the Legislature diss live a natural the? How can it canceled but by concurrence of the Lighisture diss live a natural the? How can it canceled be gratitude? Common secole obts with disdain on such weak and tuille reasoning. But, if there is such a thing as natural and perpetual allegiance, an Englishman who removes to France cannot take arms to defend France against in invasion from England. Is this agreeable to the laws of nature and society, that a man should not protect himself, his family, and his property? It will be said that the man is within the English king's allegiance, and entitled to his protection—But the king cannot protect him: it is beyond his power, and the Englishman is not obliged to leave france and seek protection in Engl and. His estate and his family n as be in France, and, if he chooses to enside there, it is his inalienable right and duri to defend both against any laveling transver. Every war, except a offensive ne, is a breach of the moral law; but when a natural born subject of England has become a citizen of france he is subject to the laws of France, and bound to assist, if required, in defending the kingdom against his natural prince."

Mr. Speaker, this right of expatriation, as

From.

Sgo.—. And beit further enacted. That any person, either as a native or adopted citiz n of the United States, making such declaration, and departing out of the United States in accordance therewith, and being thus by this act deprived of all protection from, and absolved from allegiance to the United States, shall not thereafter again recome a citizen of the United States in any other manner than under and by virtue of the provisions of the naturalization laws thee existing.

doption of these or similar amendments

Second. The spirit and evident point of tice Marshall intimated a doubt whether a this bill in a much stronger and prouder self absolutely of that character otherwise ernments to do we should be willing to do commencement of the war between France ourselves; and especially should we occupy and England. This raised the direct ques-

history of this question. I now propose to turn for a moment to its judicial history.— It is a somewhat singular fact that this question was not mooted either in the pro-ceedings or the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution. It was incidentally touched upon, however, at a very early day in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the very first case (Tal-bot es. Janson 3 Dall., 133) in which the question of expatriation was alluded to and incidentally passed upon, and which arose apon the renouncement of the party un-der the provisions of a law of the State of

In the case of Murray vs. schooner

in modern days, no Government within the subject of expatriation. The prisoner was pale of civilization has refused to recognize found guilty, fined, and imprisoned. her laws, free-born American citizens, with the fixed and nefarious purpose, as I believe, of embroiling us in a war at a time, as she thinks, when we are but illy prepared for the conflict.

Her laws, free-born American citizens, with the fixed and nefarious purpose, as I believe, of embroiling us in a war at a time, as she thinks, when we are but illy prepared for such purpose." Mr. Speaker, that is rather a bold and summary mode of getting rid of the force of summary mode of getting rid of the forc Sir, she has not yet forgotten that one an existing judicial precedent. It belongs to

The Tring barriel pairs of pai

absolutely refuse to declare and define it in terms befitting its grave importance for fear that by its assertion now we would expose the fact of our former neglect or invite an unfavorable interpretation by that enemy! Sir, if the legislative power of the country has been derelict in its duty in the past, and to the people the stronger the reason is that it should now act with promptness and energy in the full and unequivocal assertion of this great right of the citizen. We should not assert the right, but we are also bound to furnish the easiest and most appropriate means for its exercise. If the question of fact whether it has been exercised or not rests at large, to be proved like any other unascertained fact, much confusion and in-convenience will result both to Government and citizen. Mr. Webster, while Secretary of State in 1851, in the case of John S Thrasher, evidently felt embarrassed in re-lation to the character of the evidence as to the intention of Thrasher in leaving this country and residing at Havana. The case arose out of the invasion of Cuba by Lopez. The claim on the part of Spain, through the Governor General of the island, was that Thrasher had been a resident of Ha-

vana, as a merchant, for a considerable length of time, and had sworn allegiance to the Spanish Crown. Mr. Webster, in response to a resolution of this House "There is no evidence in the possession of the Government to show what was his purpose with regard to his returning to his native eventry, at any fixed or definite time. Other members of his family are understood to be like himself, residents in Cuba—his farher having gone to that island come years ago. These are all the known general facts respecting the nature of his residence in Havana which have come to the knowledge of this Department." which nave come to the knowledge of this Department."

"In questions on this subject, the chief point to be considered is the animus manends, or intention of continued residence; and this must be decided by reasonable rules, and the general principles of evidence."

If it sufficiently appear that the intention of removing was to make a permanent settlement for an indefinite time, the right of domicils is acquired by a residence of even a few days."

[CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.]

[CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.] NOTICES. PROCLAMATION. To the Qualified Voters of the City of Co.

N CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE I of the passage of the law providing for the holding of the election of the Members of the Board of Education on the first Monday of April, the day for the regular Spring Elections in the State.

An Election Will be Held In the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth wards of the city of Columbus, on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1868-For the purpose of electing one Member of the Board of Education of the city of Columbus in the respective wards aforesaid.

The polis, opening at 6 o'clock A. M., and closing at 6 o'clock P. M., will be held at the places designated, as follows:

nated, as follows:

2d Ward—Young's Carpenter Shop.

4th "—Zettler House.

6th "—Laurenz Schneider's Grocery.

8th "—North Engine House.

Done at the city of Columbus, under my official [SEAL.] seal and signature, this 4th day of April,

A. D. 1858.

Apr6-dtd-r JAMES G. BULL, Mayor.

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